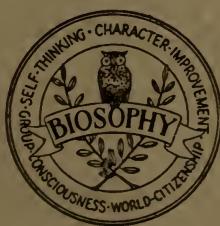


The Need For
A
SECRETARY
OF
PEACE

By
Frederick Kettner



BIOSOPHICAL SERIES
Number II

WHAT IS BIOSOPHY?

FOR MANY YEARS, Dr. Kettner has been guiding young people to a practical realization of ethical-social ideals. His experiences have given him a thorough understanding of the problems of character development and have shown him the great necessity for a more widespread knowledge of biosophical self-culture.

While a student of philosophy, Dr. Kettner became so inspired by the teachings of Spinoza that in later years he formed an Ethical Seminar for young men and women. In this undertaking the application and realization of a new science had its origin, a science which has for its object the essential improvement of the human character. This new science Dr. Kettner called Biosophy. (Bios — life, Sophia — intelligence). He defines Biosophy as follows:

"Biosophy is the science of the inner life which has its roots in the eternal nature of the universe and of man, teaching us how to come to the consciousness and practice of cosmic principles, laws and qualities, which are essential to individual well-being and freedom and to the creation of an ethical-social fellowship of mutual understanding."

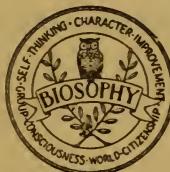
ITS OBJECTIVES

1. The integration of philosophy, science, religion, art, ethics, economics and politics into one harmonious whole.
2. The study of human nature not only psychologically and biologically but also biosophically.
3. The education of the emotional and mental natures of man so that not only the wish for friendship, but also the ideal of friendship, can be made more adequate in his mind in order that individual man may reach his normal development of character, freedom and brotherhood.
4. The establishment and maintenance of schools for character and peace education.
5. To break down the racial, religious, national and social barriers in the individual and in that way to bring about conditions from which everlasting peace among men may follow.
6. To work for the establishment of Secretaries of Peace in National Governments.
7. The creation of a world fellowship of peace-loving men and women who have already overcome their national, religious, racial and class prejudices, and who can work honestly for character and peace education.

THE NEED FOR A SECRETARY OF PEACE

by

FREDERICK KETTNER



BIOSOPHICAL
SERIES

NUMBER
II

Property of

The Hilla von Rebay Foundation

Published by
THE BIOSOPHICAL INSTITUTE
23 West 87th Street . New York, N. Y.

1937

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1936

The Biosophical Institute, Inc.

THIRD EDITION

Printed in the U. S. A.

THE publication of the first edition of this booklet in 1936 as number II in the Biosophical Series was the initial step in the campaign conducted by the Biosophical Institute to create the office of a Secretary of Peace in the United States Cabinet and in the cabinets of nations throughout the world.

During the past year the campaign has met with phenomenal success and continues to make tremendous strides forward. Secretary of Peace Clubs, Peace Scout Groups and Peace Schools have been organized; conferences, radio addresses, newspaper articles, meetings and lectures are constantly paving the way for the growth of the Secretary of Peace Plan. English and Spanish peace stamps carrying the message of this proposal are reaching every corner of the globe.

In December 1936 the Secretary of Peace Plan, presented to the Inter-American Peace Conference by Dr. Frederick Kettner, was partially approved by a Commission of the Conference, and referred for further consideration to the Inter-American Peace Conference of 1938 to convene at Lima, Peru. Throughout South America the idea has spread as rapidly as in North America. A branch of the Biosophical Institute, established in Buenos Aires, is now actively conducting the Secretary of Peace Movement in South America.

A new magazine, THE SECRETARY OF PEACE, A Pan-American Journal of Biocracy is being published in English and Spanish by the New York and Buenos Aires Centers of the Biosophical Institute. This periodical will serve as the official organ of the Secretary of Peace Movement.

The Secretary of Peace Plan has been approved and acclaimed the world over. A significant foundation has been laid for its ultimate realization. The united efforts of all friends of peace will bring about its final consummation.

THE AUTHOR

Only men of genius, like the author of "Back To The Nameless One"*, can grasp the present need of teaching the practical basis for enduring peace on this earth. He does not find fault with human beings, for like Socrates, he knows that the people are not wicked but duped or doped, and that ignorance is more entrenched than real knowledge, to use the words of Charles Darwin.

We need Dr. Kettner's biosophical genius right now when everything seems to be out of proportion, when even the scientific world looks at spots and forgets to see the whole — which has the same etymological root as holy.

Dr. Kettner, like his great ideal, Spinoza, vigorously proves on purely human grounds the blessedness of meeting hatred with love. Both of them strongly deprecate asceticism and morbid sorrow for the woes of the world. Dr. Kettner is a real disciple of Spinoza when he makes the plea of his great master to do good cheerfully — *bene agere et laetari*. For the highest life consists in loving resignation to the supreme order. Both Spinoza and Dr. Kettner point out the fact that the impotence of man over his own passions is slavery, because from hate good never comes; but in love of the highest, love that looks for no return, lies the only liberty.

We need Dr. Kettner right now, in our America. Our young nation is built upon the spirit, the only permanent characteristic of a real nation, to use the words of Ernest Renan, so beautifully formulated in our Declaration of Independence, and sealed by our Civil War for the Liberation of Negroes. Dr. Kettner is making a plea—for the liberation of the white man from the modern organized stupidity.

Paul R. Radosavljevich
Professor of Education
New York University

**A book of biosophical poems by Frederick Kettner*

THE NEED FOR A SECRETARY OF PEACE

By Frederick Kettner

"Education for peace is no longer to be left to chance, a haphazard result which may or may not be accomplished. Rather, it is to be a deliberate, self-conscious effort. Education for war has not been left to chance throughout the ages. Vast sums of money have been spent — are being spent — in education for war; some of the ablest minds in the world have been occupied — are being occupied — with the teaching of the art of war; inventive genius has been devoted — is being devoted — to the invention of methods and implements of war; drum and fife, banner and flying colors, marching feet and stirring music, have lent their appeal to the imagination of youth, in this education for war. Now there must be a "right about face" and education for peace."

Mary E. Woolley, President
Mount Holyoke College

HUMAN BEINGS have always endeavored to realize the ageless dream of world peace. Although peace has always been desired, the basis upon which true and perpetual peace may be established has never been found. After countless efforts to end war by means of treaties and peace pacts, man has finally come to the conclusion that permanent peace cannot be attained by merely talking about the elimination of war. He realizes that it is not enough to make negative preparations, such as alliances and treaties, for the prevention of war, but that it is more important to take positive steps toward instilling into mankind an enduring peace consciousness. The method proposed is to establish Secretaries of Peace.

There is not only a political but also an ethical-social phase of peace. The political-militaristic kind of peace is based on the negation of the higher nature in man, whereas the ethical-social idea of peace begins with the affirmation of the higher nature in man. Without the development of our

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innate character, true peace in its real sense is impossible to attain.

The ethical-social conception of peace recognizes the existence of a peace-loving disposition in human beings. Peace must be recognized as a fundamental necessity of character education, as an element which helps to make the ethical-social well-being of man a reality. The principle of peace has to be understood to be of importance not in international affairs alone but also in individual relationships. The principle of peace, when properly understood, enables man to look deeper into the realm of human thought and to realize that in addition to his physical, emotional and mental natures he possesses an ethical nature.

We must learn to distinguish carefully between mere wishing for peace, which is founded on the emotions of fear and hope, and constructive working for peace, which, based upon love and intelligence, is an expression of our higher nature. What else but the art of clear thinking can serve as a basis for the development of such a will to promote peace?

Factual knowledge concerning war and peace treaties, as presented in the history of civilization, does not arouse the mind in a positive manner. A superior kind of peace-knowledge will have to be used in order to educate public opinion, and thereby safeguard the common good. This would help to arouse and to maintain an intelligent interest in peace throughout the world. In this way, the ethical-social principles of peace would be accepted and practiced by more individuals, groups and nations.

Although the problems of today are extremely complicated, there is, nevertheless, a way out. First of all, we must face the situation courageously. We must regard it as a challenge for individual and world-wide endeavors. The desire to create Secretaries of Peace will be to us a source of

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new vitality. It will help us not only to understand that war deals with futile purposes and selfish, acquisitive interests, but to see clearly that man, far from being only a political or national animal, is also a student in the school of higher life, possessing noble and unselfish characteristics.

Why may we not begin to overcome all the political, economic, nationalistic and religious egotism by imbibing the light of peace consciousness? Of course, we must remain interested in politics and economics. But to do away with the ever recurring threats of international intrigue and war, and to establish world peace as an enduring reality, there is only one practical solution possible: the establishment of Secretaries of Peace. Secretaries of Peace for the various governments would appreciate the desirability of making sacrifices for the benefit of the whole world; they would know how to make use of unselfish efforts instead of expending them in useless military force. However, in order to create Secretaries of Peace from whose functions would evolve world unity, men must be selected from the highest type of intelligence among thinking individuals.

We need, foremost, peace leaders with great mental vision and clarity of mind who would help to create peace habits in man. As long as war continues to rule us, peace will of course be an unrealized dream.

Unremittingly we must cultivate in ourselves a consciousness of the idealistic urge. This alone can bring us into closer contact with humanity.

As soon as we realize that the spiritual force of our peace consciousness can be transformed into a working factor in our everyday life, we will begin to re-create in ourselves a more wholesome quality of fundamental vigor. The revitalization of human relationships will then become a reality, and will help to change public opinion constructively.

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We must begin to do the "impossible"; we must exert all of our determined efforts to bring out the best within us for the benefit of humanity. Only in this way will we be able to find amongst us men qualified for selection as Secretaries of Peace!

As long as we are satisfied to live in a society without the new kind of heroism—the peace heroism—we will not be able to discover the finest of human elements within us, nor will we be able to overcome the militaristic tendencies by which we have long been beset and in which rests one of the main causes of war and strife. We must, therefore, begin to establish Secretaries of Peace in order to prepare citizens for world unity. Such secretaryships will serve as the basis for a new system of world mutuality, formed not on negations and isolations, but on affirmation and cooperation.

At present human society is like the patient members of a hospital. You may ask, "How may sick humanity be helped?" Our answer is, unmistakably, "By getting a deeper understanding of life." Life is like a vast ocean. If we are not to drown in it, we must learn to swim. We must imbibe the principles of true knowledge, for that is the only thing that can save us in the great sea of life. Until we have begun to study human nature from the peace point of view, we shall remain in the dark, possessing nothing, and search vainly for that which will turn on for us the light so that we may see and know where to find a more abundant life, which is ours by natural right.

To develop that inner light or intelligence, so necessary for our individual well-being and for the creation of a world-fellowship of peace-loving men and women, we shall have to establish Secretaries of Peace. We must either remain civilized savages or else work toward the ethical-social realization of world peace. The missing link between barbar-

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ism and world culture is the fruition of the idea of a Secretary of Peace. Why should we continue to live in a war society?

Millions of young men and women are reared in an atmosphere of hatred and are blinded to the kindlier amenities of life. But those who are beginning to see the way out are determined to overcome the obstacles that prevent peace education. So far we have had only Secretaries of War.

It is high time to start having Secretaries of Peace. Suppose that we had a "League of Secretaries of Peace" in the world. We have had only good intentions regarding peace, but good intentions are not enough. "The Way To Hell Is Paved With Good Intentions." We need a new "peace alphabet." The A we already have: our good intentions. B is the advancement from intentions to peace decisions. C is the creation of Secretaries of Peace.

We need a new kind of pioneer, the pioneer in the cause of world peace. By leading the students from peace intentions to peace decisions, peace weapons, which shall be more invulnerable than war weapons have been, will be constructed.

We have been hearing much about the building of warships. In order to prove to the world that peace organizations can put into practice what they preach, it is time that our peace societies set their abilities to work in demanding that peaceships, and not only warships, be built.

II

As there are definite developments which encourage the establishment of a Secretary of Peace in America, the question arises as to what would be the practical duties of a Secretary of Peace. The following are a few suggestions:

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1. COLLEGES FOR CHARACTER EDUCATION.

Lasting peace can only be assured on the basis of improved thinking. In such schools, the science of intelligent living would be studied to help the individual develop noble qualities. Thus, an enduring peace consciousness will be instilled in the individual.

2. ACADEMY FOR WORLD PEACE.

Here ambassadors of peace would be trained in the art of peace-making. Imbued with peace-consciousness, they would set out upon their task with the welfare of humanity at heart. They would, therefore, know how to make sacrifices for the sake of the betterment of the whole world. In such academies peace as a science would be studied just as the science of warfare is being studied today at West Point and Annapolis.

3. LEAGUE OF SECRETARIES OF PEACE.

A league of this nature would do all in its power to promote peace and friendship among the different nations.

4. WORLD PEACE PARLIAMENT.

A world peace parliament could be held each year in a different country or at a centrally located point. This central point could within time become the capital of the world just as today certain cities are the capitals of their respective nations. At such parliaments laws for peace would be introduced and enacted.

5. NATIONAL AND INTERNATIONAL PEACE STAMPS.

If peace is to become a lasting reality, it must be advertised at least as much as war has been advertised. A national stamp would be one means by which a national peace consciousness could be created. An international peace stamp could become a first step towards the unification of the world into one mutual activity. Each stamp sold would become an additional thought to further the growth of peace consciousness.

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6. PEACE AND FRIENDSHIP LITERATURE EXHIBITIONS. If made national by a Secretary of Peace, such exhibitions would bring forth peace efforts from the people of the nation who would be participants in the exhibition.

7. DEPARTMENT FOR PEACE RESEARCH. The function of such a department would be, like in other scientific studies, to seek constantly new and more effective methods of teaching peace. In that manner it would carry on experiments for peace. The causes in human nature which bring about war could be sooner and more definitely determined. Knowing these causes, we would sooner find the means for their elimination. Thus, war and its devastating effects would disappear.

8. PEACE ENCYCLOPEDIAS. Perfectly compiled books containing data of all types on peace, its sponsors, activities, etc., which would be placed in schools, colleges and libraries, would be a great factor in furthering the peace consciousness of the individual, the nation and the world. Such books could be published in all languages.

9. YEARLY PEACE CONTESTS IN ART, MUSIC, SCULPTURE, LITERATURE, ETC. This would also be an effective means towards attracting the attention of the public towards peace problems and the growing reality of peace-consciousness in human affairs. As such contests would be sponsored by the Secretaries of Peace themselves, and prizes awarded publicly, this would be an inducement for a larger number of people to participate in them.

10. PEACE SCOUTS. The peace scouts would be groups of young people organized similar to the "Boy Scouts," but especially trained in the fundamentals of peace and peaceful relationships with each other. By inculcating into the minds of youth a desire for peace and friendship, peace would become a reality for them when they would reach the age of maturity. As Scouts are now trained in woodcraft and

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handicraft, peace scouts would be trained in peace-craft.

11. PEACE HOUSES. Just as there are armories and forts today in the different cities, so peace houses should be established in which all peace activities could be housed. Such houses would be the headquarters for peace literature exhibitions, the meeting place for peace scouts, and the central point for the dissemination of all peace literature for the city.

12. BUILDING OF PEACE SHIPS IN ADDITION TO WARSHIPS. Peace ships could make peace tours to the different nations of the world and build the ground work for lasting national friendships. Such friendship could undoubtedly do much towards promoting the mutual prosperity and happiness of the countries involved.

13. PEACE AMBASSADORS TO REPRESENT THE SECRETARIES OF PEACE OF THEIR RESPECTIVE GOVERNMENTS IN FOREIGN COUNTRIES. These ambassadors would lay the foundation for peaceful negotiations at all times between the respective nations. Each one, studying the nation in which he resides, would be in an excellent position to recommend to his native government a plan by which the causes of friction, which stand in the way of enduring peace, could be removed.

14. HELP CREATE WORLD-CITIZENSHIP THROUGH THE PEACE ACTIVITIES OF EACH NATION. At world peace parliaments rules for world-citizenship could be passed, just as today there are passed in each nation rules for national citizenship. And just as a citizen enjoys certain privileges of his nation, so a world citizen will enjoy the privileges of the world.

15. NATIONAL PEACE PRESS. The Secretary of Peace would have certain peace literature published annually by the government through the National Peace Press, which as educational information would be available to all citizens.

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III

How can we exorcise the spectre of war from society for the future? The diplomatic method is to maintain peace for a short time through respect for the law. But we have seen that peace treaties are not enough to preserve peace. We need real peace activities instead of peace phrases! If the world as a whole is to become peace-abiding, it will be only as the result of the efforts of those who are open-minded and who have the strength, the ability and the willingness to influence the future of humanity toward it.

Why should not America make a constructive contribution to world progress in this respect, particularly at a time when conditions everywhere are so grave? No doubt there are enough intelligent men and women who could clarify the aim towards which we are groping. As we have reached a decisive turning point in the history of humanity, new plans are necessary.

People are already represented in government in their commercial, financial, legal and other interests. No doubt these important activities would be ennobled as soon as competent leaders will begin to think of peace as a creative factor in human society. Indeed the general business and similar interests of men are best promoted in a state of peace, and rest upon it. Why should not peace, as an instrumentality through which we may gain and enjoy permanent security, find governmental representation, especially when we know that peace factors already exist? By establishing Secretaries of Peace, the various governments can encourage the creative forces of intelligence that lie at the root of human life. In approaching this new task, why should not the United States consider it in all its aspects and take the lead in the attainment of such a goal?

No doubt patriotic and other organizations interested in national defense will continue with their work because cer-

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tain militaristic establishments cannot yet be eliminated. We can even go so far as to say if we have a Secretary of Peace he will in certain respects cooperate with the Secretary of War. But as we have teachers who teach military science, so also a peace science would be developed and taught.

There should be no doubt in our minds that we can travel the thorny roads, leading to world peace, only slowly and step by step. Therefore, we should not display childish optimism. Rather, we should summon forth the cultural heroism in our nature to serve as the basis for this new kind of peace work. If we will face squarely the numerous difficulties that are bound to confront us, we shall be able to overcome them.

Through the establishment of Secretaries of Peace, the world view of the citizens of every country will be broadened. The liberalizing influence of such an institution will be a tremendous factor in fostering peace consciousness among the peoples of all nations. In harmonizing the national and world interests in peace culture we shall create a new public mind.

The world needs a new kind of democracy which does not rest upon the characteristics of a single class or a single nation but upon the characteristics of humanity as a whole. We need a democracy capable of adapting itself to the vicissitudes of life so that man's outlook may become wider in scope than militaristic nationalism. It is easy today to come in contact with the whole world by making use of our press, radio, telephone, etc. Since provincialism today is outmoded, militaristic nationalism will be regarded as insignificant as soon as Secretaries of Peace are established in the governments of the world.

Peace plans containing sentimental phrases are not enough. We need a more powerful voice for peace to balance the cruel noises of war: The voice of a world league of Secretaries of Peace.

COMMENTS

Characteristic comments received from all parts of the world . .

I HAVE long been a believer in the cause of establishing, in the President's Cabinet, a Secretary of Peace and am glad to note the manner in which interest in this proposal is being enlarged.

Gerald P. Nye, U. S. Senator

I RECEIVED a copy of the booklet entitled, "The Need for a Secretary of Peace" which I have read with a great deal of interest.

As Secretary of War my services shall be dedicated to peace.

Harry H. Woodring, U. S. Secretary of War

VERY PRECIOUS are Dr. Kettner's efforts on behalf of the creation of Secretaries of Peace.

Alfonso Reyes, Mexican Ambassador to Argentina

I WAS greatly interested in Dr. Kettner's pleading for a Secretary of Peace the object of which is the practical expression of my own views.

Prof. B. Malinowski, Professor of Anthropology, University of London

IF THERE has ever been a time ripe for such a movement, it is NOW. Doctor Kettner is to be highly praised on his beautiful idealism and discernment in so well gauging the needs and so satisfactorily pointing out the methodology for fundamental Peace.

Dr. T. Perceval Gerson, Second Vice-President, Hollywood Bowl Assn.

DR. KETTNER'S "The Need for a Secretary of Peace" is an excellent vision without which humanity can't live, for nations without such visions must perish.

Prof. Paul R. Radosavljevich, Dept. of Education, New York University

YOUR ARTICLE on "The Need for a Secretary of Peace" is at once a most illuminating exposition of Peace and a powerful appeal to the spiritual nature in man to bring out his best qualities for forming a World Union for the establishment of peace in the world. The plan of work for attaining this lofty ideal chalked out by you, we admit, is eminently practical.

Swami Ramdas, Editor of "Vision" India

PRESS COMMENTS

THE IDEA of creating in all nations of the world a Secretary of Peace in order to form among the inhabitants of the entire globe a spiritual unity, is highly plausible and has great significance. It shows, in contrast to all the theories sustained by those who benefit from wars, that the human spirit is inclined towards the beautiful manifestations of unity, and that the necessity for an organization of such a nature is indispensable at the present time.

El Diario Espanol, August 25, 1937

BIOSOPHY is not easy to define. Perhaps it is not necessary. But one thing in which the biosophist is intensely interested is a better world and better living.

This comment is induced by receipt of a little pamphlet by the leader of the biosophical movement entitled, "The Need for a Secretary of Peace". It indicates that biosophists believe, as does the Times-Union, that a practical approach to peace is about the biggest need in a war-weary world.

More power to the movement and may its drive for a secretary of peace soon achieve its objective.

Editorial, Rochester Times-Union, Sept. 22, 1936

... THOUGH THIS idea is novel in a way, it is strictly logical. Peace is the normal condition of mankind and is lasting. War is an abnormal condition of short duration. And if there must be Secretaries or Ministers of War, why not Secretaries or Ministers of Peace?

Dr. Kettner skillfully and consistently presents his thesis showing that there will never be a permanent peace in the world till peace comes to the forefront through the establishment of such an office in the cabinets of the world.

Just now, Europe does not seem a promising field for such an experiment. But the United States is a peace loving country and the idea may come true here.

The Daily Argus Leader, Sioux Falls, So. Dakota, November, 1936

Niagara Council
Endorses Plan
For Peace Secretary
in Cabinet

Reprinted from

THE NIAGARA FALLS GAZETTE
November 10, 1937

THE BIOSOPHICAL INSTITUTE
23 West 87th Street • New York, N. Y.

Dr. Frederick Kettner Gives Lengthy Outline of Plan at Dinner Meeting in Prospect House

The Secretary of Peace plan was formally endorsed by the Niagara Peace council in a resolution passed at a dinner meeting at the Prospect House last night. Francis K. Ford presided and Bernard Levy introduced Dr. Frederick Kettner, of New York, whose book, "The Need for a Secretary of Peace," outlines the plan at length.

Mrs. A. J. Holman, of Niagara Falls, Ont., brought greetings from the Peace Action council and the National League of Nations of Canada, telling of their recent conference in Ottawa in which the need for continued, courageous work for peace was reaffirmed. She invited

the Niagara Peace council to a dinner meeting which will be held in the near future in honor of all young men and women coming of age in Niagara Falls, Ont.

Some of the things which would be established by a secretary of peace in the Cabinet of the United States, according to Dr. Kettner, are:

1. Colleges for Character Education. Lasting peace can only be assured on the basis of improved thinking. In such schools, the science of intelligent living would be studied to help the individual develop noble qualities. Thus, an enduring peace consciousness will be instilled in the individual.

2. Academy for World Peace. Here ambassadors of peace would be trained in the art of peace-making. Imbued with peace-consciousness, they would set out upon their task with the welfare of humanity at heart. They would, therefore, know how to make sacrifices for the sake of the betterment of the whole world. In such academies peace as

a science would be studied just as the science of warfare is being studied today at West Point and Annapolis.

3. League of Secretaries of Peace. A league of this nature would do all in its power to promote peace and friendship among the different nations.

4. World Peace Parliament. A world peace parliament could be held each year in a different country or at a centrally located point. This central point could within time become the capital of the world just as today certain cities are the capitals of their respective nations. At such parliaments laws for peace would be introduced and enacted.

5. National and International Peace Stamps. If peace is to become a lasting reality, it must be advertised at least as much as war has been advertised. A national stamp would be one means by which a national peace consciousness could be created. An international peace stamp could become a first step towards the unification of the world

into one mutual activity. Each stamp sold would become an additional thought to further the growth of peace consciousness.

6. Peace and Friendship Literature Exhibitions. If made national by a secretary of peace, such exhibitions would bring forth peace efforts from the people of the nation who would be participants in the exhibition.

7. Department of Peace Research. The function of such a department would be, like in other scientific studies, to seek constantly new and more effective methods of teaching peace. In that manner it would carry on experiments for peace. The causes in human nature which bring about war could be sooner and more definitely determined. Knowing these causes, we would sooner find the means for their elimination. Thus, war and its devastating effects would disappear.

8. Peace Encyclopedias. Perfectly compiled books containing data of all types on peace, its sponsors, ac-

tivities, etc., which would be placed in schools, colleges and libraries, would be a great factor in furthering the peace consciousness of the individual, the nation and the world. Such books could be published in all languages.

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a reality for them when they would reach the age of maturity. As Scouts are now trained in woodcraft and handicraft, peace scouts would be trained in peace-craft.

11. Peace Houses. Just as there are armories and forts today in the different cities, so peace houses should be established in which all peace activities could be housed. Such houses would be the headquarters for peace literature exhibitions, the meeting place for peace scouts, and the central point for dissemination of all peace literature for the city.

12. Building of Peace Ships in Addition to Warships. Peace ships could make peace tours to the different nations of the world and build the ground work for lasting national friendships. Such friendship could undoubtedly do much towards promoting the mutual prosperity and happiness of the countries involved.

13. Peace Ambassadors to Represent the Secretaries of Peace of

Their Respective Governments in Foreign Countries. These ambassadors would lay the foundation for peaceful negotiations at all times between the respective nations. Each one, studying the nation in which he resides, would be in excellent position to recommend to his native government a plan by which the causes of friction, which stand in the way of enduring peace, could be removed.

14. Help Create World-citizenship Through the Peace Activities of Each Nation. At world peace parliaments rules for world-citizenship could be passed, just as today there are passed in each nation rules for national citizenship. And just as a citizen enjoys privileges of his nation, so a world citizen will enjoy the privileges of the world.

15. National Peace Press. The secretary of peace would have certain peace literature published annually by the government through the National Peace Press, which as educational information would be available to all citizens.

North America and South America
ANNOUNCE
THE SECRETARY OF PEACE
A PAN AMERICAN JOURNAL OF BIOCRACY

published monthly in English and Spanish

Editor, DR. FREDERICK KETTNER

THE New York and Buenos Aires Centers of the Biosophical Institute present a new peace publication.

MEN who make history in politics, in science, in education, in economics, in art, will help make peace history with their contributions to this magazine. Peace news throughout the world will be made public through its pages.

THE magazine will afford the reader a dynamic and penetrating approach to current peace problems. As the official organ of the Secretary of Peace Movement it will promote peace education and international friendship.

CONTRIBUTORS

DR. MARCELO T. DE ALVEAR, Ex-President of Argentina.

SINA LICHTMANN, Director, Master Institute of United Arts.

PROF. B. MALINOWSKI, Prof. of Anthropology, University of London.

HON. JAMES P. POPE, Senator from Idaho.

ALFONSO REYES, Mexican Ambassador to Argentina.

PROF. NICHOLAS ROERICH, World Renowned Artist, Philosopher, Scientist and Author.

DR. L. S. ROWE, Director General of the Pan American Union, Washington, D. C.

HON. FRANCIS B. SAYRE, Assistant Secretary of State.

ALEXANDER F. WHITNEY, President, Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen, U. S. Delegate to the Pan American Peace Conference.

Subscription — One Year \$2.50
Two Years \$4.50

Single Copies \$.25
